

Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 USC 2273), the Department of Labor issued a Notice of Certification of Eligibility to Apply for NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance on September 22, 1995, applicable to all workers of Jeld-Wen of Bend, located in Bend, Oregon. The notice was published in the Federal Register on October 5, 1995 (60 FR 52214).

At the request of the State Agency, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. The findings show that workers of Pozzi Window and Bend Door Co. were inadvertently omitted from the certification. All manufacturing operations of Pozzi Window and Bend Door Co. are performed at the Jeld-Wen production facility in Bend, Oregon.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of Jeld-Wen adversely affected by increased imports of Canadian and Mexican commodity millwork.

The amended notice applicable to NAFTA-00565 is hereby issued as follows:

"All workers of Jeld-Wen of Bend, Pozzi Window and Bend Door Company, Bend Oregon who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 9, 1994 are eligible to apply for NAFTA-TAA under Section 250 of the Trade Act of 1974."

Signed at Washington, DC., this 3rd day of November 1995.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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[NAFTA—00629]

Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch, Colville, WA; Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182) concerning transitional adjustment assistance, hereinafter called (NAFTA-TAA), and in accordance with section 250(a), subchapter D, chapter 2, title II, of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 USC 2273), an investigation was initiated on October 3, 1995 in response to a petition filed on behalf of workers at Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch located in Colville, Washington. The workers produce lumber products for Vaagen Brothers Lumber Inc.

The petitioning group of workers are covered under an existing NAFTA certification (NAFTA-00537). Consequently, further investigation in

this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of November 1995.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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[NAFTA—00630]

Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch, Colville, WA; Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Title V of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182) concerning transitional adjustment assistance, hereinafter called (NAFTA-TAA), and in accordance with section 250(a), subchapter D, chapter 2, title II, of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 USC 2273), an investigation was initiated on October 3, 1995 in response to a petition filed on behalf of workers at Pacific Personnel, Colville Branch located in Colville, Washington. The workers produce lumber products for John Chopot Lumber Company Incorporated.

The petitioning group of workers are covered under an existing NAFTA certification (NAFTA-00517). Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 7th day of November 1995.

Russell T. Kile,

Acting Program Manager, Policy and Reemployment Services, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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Occupational Health and Safety Administration

Proposed Information Collection Request Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations; Permissible Exposure Limits Site Visits

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration is soliciting comments concerning the proposed new collection of information to develop the economic analysis for a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) rulemaking that the Agency is undertaking.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before January 16, 1996. The Department of Labor is particularly interested in comments that:

evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

ADDRESSES: Comments are to be submitted to the Docket Office, Docket No. ICR-95-1, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-2625, 200 Constitution Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010, telephone (202) 219-7894 (not a toll-free number). Written comments of 10 pages or less may also be transmitted by facsimile to (202) 219-5046.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Agency proposed new permissible exposure limits (PELs) for more than 400 substances of 1988 (53 FR No. 109, June 7, 1989). Final PELs for these substances were published in 1989 (54 FR No. 12, January 19, 1989). The United States Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit, vacated the standard on July 7, 1992, stating that OSHA had not met its burden of establishing that the new exposure limits were either economically or technologically feasible; that existing limits presented a significant risk of material health impairment; or that the new limits would eliminate or substantially reduce the risk. OSHA has begun a new